2: Stefansson--7 (1908-12) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 131

"INTRODUCTION.

The district traversed by either Dr. Anderson or myself, singly or both of us together, between our reaching the mouth of the Mackenzie River in July, 1908, to our leaving the Arctic in September, 1912, is chiefly a stretch of the north shore of the North American continent, although we penetrated some distance inland on the Colville River in Alaska, in the Endicott Mountains on the Horton River, and on the Coppermine. We also visited Victoria Island and a score or more of the islands of Coronation Gulf; Banks Island we saw only from shipboard. In Alaska the westernmost point visited by sled in winter by members of our expedition was Icy Cape although by water we also visited Cape Lisburne and Point Hope. (1)"

"1. A full narrative of our journeys has been published in 'My Life with the Eskimo.' This report, therefore, gives more particularly the substance of our anthropological observations, but does not duplicate much of the concrete matter in the book, it being taken for granted that the reader is already familiar with the contents of that volume. Most of the important photographs were also reproduced in the book, making them unnecessary in this report."

2: Stefansson--19 (1908-12) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 131

"It may be considered roughly that the territory of the mainland occupied by the Copper Eskimo is bounded on the west by the 118th meridian from the coast to where it intersects Dease River. The line of the extreme boundary will run a little west of south, thence to McTavish Bay of Bear Lake and from the east end of that Bay, straight east to the Coppermine River. It will probably continue about straight east from there until it reaches the longitude of Bathurst Inlet after which it will run southeast to Back River and to the Akilinik.

It is better to leave the eastern limit of these people undefined until our information shall become more complete than it is up to the present, but we can safely discuss their northward range. As stated elsewhere, they occupy regularly only the southeast coast of Banks Island east of Nelson Head."

2: Stefansson-19 (1908-1912) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 131, 172

"Although they have knowledge of the coast farther west, it is not probable that any of the Copper Eskimo go west beyond Crocker River. We saw signs of ancient occupation in the form of broken sleds and split sticks of driftwood all along the coast, but fresh signs (ones not over three or four years old) we did not find until we reached Point Wise."

12: Collinson--224 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 131

"Three miles beyond Parkes Bluff [T.M: the following is a description of Walker Bay] is Point Anderson, a low cliff, terminating in a shingle point: the coast-line on the north shore then takes a turn to the northward and eastward, forming Jago Bay, and which is called by the natives Ta-ku-nin-ga. It appeared to us that the ice opened here earlier than in our winter quarters, and that the ship could have gone to sea four days before she did from Winter Cove. Due east, 4 miles from Point Anderson, forming the southern side of Jago Bay, is a very remarkable headland, Skead Bluff, under the east end of which the ship first anchored. Skead Bluff lays N.N.E., 3 miles from Crag Point, the latter being shoal to. East, a little southerly, from Skead Bluff, is Point Atkinson, which is also shoal to. Point Arbuthnot lies to the south of it 1½ mile, forming the entrance to Winter Cove, on the north shore of which we wintered, and which the natives call Ka-ma-hi-nik."

12: Collinson--225 (1851-53) 1889 Copper Eskimo
116, 103, 131

"South Bay [T. M: A part of Walker Bay] (Minto Inlet), the entrance to which is formed between Cape McClure (Cape Richards) on the north, and Point Wollaston to the southward, is 23 miles wide at the entrance, and runs back 55 miles to the eastward. Point Wollaston terminates in a low shingle point, the cliffs rising about half a mile inland, and so rounded off, that when abreast it is difficult to distinguish. I believe the native name for it to be Ka-nal-go-ak. Its position is 72°3'N. and 118°20'W."

27:Chown & Lewis D-5 (1958)1959
ND6 Copper Eskimo ND6

[p.13, A]

The Blood Group Genes of the Copper Eskimo[1]

BRUCE CHOWN AND MARION LEWIS
Rh Laboratory and Department of Paediatrics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

121 This report deals with the blood group
143 and secretor genes of the so-called Copper
Eskimo living on Victoria Island and the
[131] neighboring mainland, roughly between
100° and 120° west latitude and from the
Arctic Circle to 72° north longitude. The
report is part of a continuing study under
the aegis of the National Museum of Canada of the populations which go to make
up the population of Canada.

105 The Copper Eskimo form an almost
101 pure-bred population of about 1000 which
[16] has been stationary as to numbers since
they were first studied by Jenness ('23) in
1913–16. Where they came from and
how long they have lived here is unknown.
The caribou and seal were their mainstays, providing food, clothing, fuel and
housing materials, while in their territory
was native copper which they used both for
manufacture and for trade. Neither the
east nor the west offered greater attractions, while the south was barred by Athapaskan-speaking Indians. It seems probable that they have occupied their present
territory for a long time. On the other
hand it is not to be imagined that they
lived in complete isolation. Their neighbors 300 miles to the west about the delta
of the Mackenzie knew of them, but only
dimly; they spoke of them as "the people
afar off." To the east and southeast they
175 had some slight contact with other Eskimo,
and undoubtedly there was some intermar-
648 riage. With the Indians to the south they
were apparently in a constant state of
war, of small raids of extermination. So
the earliest record we have of them is in
Samuel Hearne's journal of his journey
from Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay
to the mouth of the Coppermine River in
1771; in that venture the Indians who
accompanied Hearne killed every Eskimo
there encamped. Even so, from tales we
were told, it is reasonable to believe that
in other raids an occasional Indian woman

[1] [Footnotes appear on p. 13B.—Analyst]

29: Jenness E-5 (1914-1916) 1959
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

low; but the hills are brown and barren, or sparsely clothed with a few creeping plants such as dryads, saxifrages, and oxytropi.

On this peninsula I planned to live six months, isolated with my little band of Eskimos. The life on the ice was ended; fishing and caribou-hunting were to be our sole pursuits. As Ikpuck's adopted son I could observe all the details of Eskimo summer life, following its variations from day to day as no traveller had done before me. It was for this purpose, indeed, that I had cut myself adrift from the rest of the expedition until the winter, when the strait would freeze over again and allow me to return to Bernard Harbour. In the back of my mind lay also another plan. Sixty miles to the northward was Prince Albert Sound, the home of an Eskimo tribe that I had not yet visited. Each summer a few of the Sound people met and traded with Eskimos from Dolphin and Union Strait somewhere in the interior of Wollaston Land, and Ikpuck, who was born in this region, promised to guide our party to their usual places of rendezvous. He arranged that we should travel first to the Lake of Dancing within the Colville Hills; later, if necessary, to the Big Lake across the divide or to Prince Albert Sound itself.

We had landed near Okkwyarvik Creek, which flows into a long, narrow harbour sheltered from every gale by an island that extends across its mouth. It was the